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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/972,870	10/10/2001	Ching-Yuan Wei	3313-0388P-SP	5585

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EXAMINER

FLETCHER, JAMES A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2621

DATE MAILED: 09/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/972,870

Applicant(s)

WEI, CHING-YUAN

Examiner

James A. Fletcher

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 31 July 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

**In re page 7**, the Examiner approves of the new title.

**In re page 8**, Applicant's Representative states: "Beckert does not disclose a memory card slot incorporated into an optical media reading device."

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. A general-purpose computer with a variety of media readers easily meets the broadly recited "device" of the application. Beckert explicitly discloses a general-purpose computer with a variety of media readers, including those disclosed and suggested by the Applicant.

**Further in re page 8**, Applicant's Representative states: "Beckert does not disclose processing video signals received from a memory card in the memory card slot."

The Examiner notes that while this is true, the Applicant's specification makes no mention of a video signal being provided by the memory card in the memory card slot. To the contrary, the specification explicitly discloses data being provided by the memory card in the memory card slot. This is further illustrated by the fact that the memory card connects to a data bus, whether directly as in Fig. 1 or through an adapter as in Fig. 2. No video signals are provided to the decompressing card from the memory card. While the Examiner does not preclude the concept of a memory card having on it a video

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decoder providing a video output, this is not disclosed, suggested, or taught in the application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

**Regarding claim 18**, the claim recites “a digital video and audio decompressing card coupled to said memory card slot and capable of processing a video signal from the memory card.” The output of the memory card is not disclosed as being a video signal, but rather as a video data signal, which is not distinct from the video data signal that is output from the optical media reader also recited in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 18-19, and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beckert et al (6,202,008).

**Regarding claim 18**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device (Col 3, line 65 – Col 4, line 12 “the computer 22 has a CD ROM drive which reads application-related CDs, as well as musical, video, game, or other types of entertainment CDs... A DVD [digital video disk] player may also be included in the computer”) comprising:

- a signal output port (Col 6, lines 16-18 “The audio signal processor 96 also drives digital to analog converters for a six channel audio output”);
- a memory card slot capable of receiving a memory card (Col 4, lines 4-6 “dual PCMCIA card sockets 44 which accept PCMCIA card types I, II, and III”);
- a digital video and audio decompressing card, coupled to the memory card slot and capable of processing a video signal from the memory card (Col 6, lines 12-16 : an audio signal processor 96 to perform the...Dolby pro-logic<sup>TM</sup>, AC-3 and MPEG decoding” and Fig 4, path 20 and Col 2, lines 39-40 “a digital signal processor [DSP] which performs the signal processing for audio and video data”); and
- a memory comprising a built-in program capable of processing video and audio operations (Col 2, lines 39-40 “a digital signal processor [DSP] which performs the signal processing for audio and video data.” It is understood by those of skill in the art that DSPs make use of programs stored in memory to perform the algorithms described by those programs).

**Regarding claim 19**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device, wherein the digital video and audio decompressing card comprises a digital video and

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audio decompressing chip (Col 6, lines 12-16 “an audio signal processor 96 to perform the...Dolby pro-logic™, AC-3 and MPEG decoding” and lines 18-19 “The audio signal processor 96 is preferably implemented as a DSP [digital signal processor]”) and the memory (Col 6, lines 27-33 “A fast data memory 110 functions as a high speed data communications buffer between the serial peripheral devices. The fast data memory is preferably implemented as a high speed SRAM...which provides high speed buffering...of audio data”).

**Regarding claim 21**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device wherein the signal output port is capable of outputting decompressed video and audio signals to a display device (Col 4, lines 50-51 “The computer 22 can output visual data to the LCD 54 at the faceplate, or to the monitor 24” and Col 6, lines 16-18 “The audio signal processor 96 also drives digital to analog converters for a six channel audio output”).

**Regarding claim 22**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device wherein the optical reading device comprises a DVD device (Col 4, lines 11-12 “A DVD [digital video disk] player may also be included in the computer 22”).

**Regarding claim 23**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device for broadcasting digital video and audio signal, wherein the memory card comprises a compact flash card (Col 6, line 67 – Col 7, line 3 “These applications can also be stored on the hard disk drive 132 or on a removable storage medium, such as a CD ROM, cassette, PC-Card Flash memory, PC-Card hard disk drive, or floppy diskette”).

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**Regarding claim 24**, Beckert et al disclose an optical media reading device for broadcasting digital video and audio signal, wherein the memory card slot comprises an adapter for adapting another memory card into the memory card slot (Col 7, lines 9-13 “The computer module 64 has a PC-Card interface 135 which includes a PC card socket used to support types I, II, or III PC cards [e.g., extra memory, hard disk drives, modems, RF transceivers, network adapters, or other PC-Card peripherals]”).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 27-30 and 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beckert et al.

**Regarding claims 27 and 32**, although Beckert et al do not specifically disclose the individual elements recited in the claims, they do disclose the use of a computer with optical reading device running a “Windows” operating system (Col 6, line 59 – Col 7, line 9), which is known to those of ordinary skill in the art of being able to perform the recited limitations.

The examiner takes official notice that determining a compressed image file format, reading, decompressing, and outputting the image file are notoriously well known, widely used, and commercially available steps for handling compressed digital image files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al to include the steps mentioned.

**Regarding claims 28 and 33**, Beckert et al disclose a method and an optical media reading device wherein decompressing the compressed digital image includes executing a program on a video decompressing chip (Fig 4, item 94 "VGA Controller"), wherein the program is built-in to a memory coupled to the decompressing chip (Fig. 4 shows the VGA controller connected to the data bus 32, which is connected to Fig. 3 item 132 "Disk").

**Regarding claims 29 and 34**, Beckert et al do not specifically disclose a method and an optical media reading device wherein determining a file format include identifying a JPEG image format file, they do disclose the use of a computer with optical reading device running a "Windows" operating system (Col 6, line 59 – Col 7, line 9), which is known to those of ordinary skill in the art of being able to identify a JPEG image.

The examiner takes official notice that identifying a JPEG image is a notoriously well known, widely used, and commercially available step for handling compressed digital image files.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al to include identifying a JPEG image.

**Regarding claims 30 and 35**, Beckert et al disclose a method and an optical media reading device wherein reading the compressed digital image includes reading files from a PCMCIA format memory card (Col 2, lines 21-25 and Col 3, line 63 – Col 4,



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line 12), but do not specifically disclose those files as being compressed digital image files.

The examiner takes official notice that compressed digital image files are notoriously well known, widely used, and commercially available means of storing, copying, and viewing of images taken by users, and allow a common, low cost means of doing so.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al in order to include reading of compressed digital image files from a PCMCIA card.

8. Claims 20 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beckert et al as applied to claims above, and further in view of Kagle et al (6,601,056).

**Regarding claim 20**, Beckert et al suggest a versatile player (Col 6, lines 65-67 "The computer module 64 supports any variety of applications that the vehicle user might desire") but do not specifically disclose a player for MPEG layer 2 and layer 3 decoding.

Kagle et al teach an apparatus for broadcasting digital video and audio signal, wherein the digital video and audio decompressing chip support decompressing processes of MPEG layer 2 and layer 3 for decompressing video and audio signal which is stored in the memory card (Col 3, lines 53-58 "removable digital media output data in the format in which it is stored. The data formats may include JPEG [Joint Photographic

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Experts Group], GIF [Graphics Interchange Format], TIFF [Tagged Image File Format], BMP [Bit Mapped Graphics Format], MP3, WAV audio, Real audio, etc.”).

As suggested by Beckert et al, and taught by Kagle et al, MPEG layer 2 and layer 3 decoders are well known, commercially available, and widely used decoders, providing the user with compact data storage and acceptable quality in reproduction.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al in order to include MPEG layer 2 and layer 3 decoding.

**Regarding claim 26**, Beckert et al suggest a versatile player (Col 6, lines 65-67 “The computer module 64 supports any variety of applications that the vehicle user might desire”) but do not specifically disclose being able to identify GIF format data.

Kagle et al teach an apparatus for broadcasting digital video and audio signal, wherein the video and audio broadcasting program is able to identify GIF format stored on the memory card (Col 3, lines 53-58 “removable digital media output data in the format in which it is stored. The data formats may include JPEG [Joint Photographic Experts Group], GIF [Graphics Interchange Format], TIFF [Tagged Image File Format], BMP [Bit Mapped Graphics Format], MP3, WAV audio, Real audio, etc.”).

As suggested by Beckert et al and taught by Kagle et al, the ability to identify and reproduce GIF format data images is a well known, commercially available, and widely used technology allowing the user to take advantage of the compression, motion, and quality features of the Graphics Interchange Format.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al to include the ability to identify and reproduce GIF format file data.

9. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beckert et al as applied to claims above, and further in view of Jones et al (6,438,638).

**Regarding claim 25**, Beckert et al disclose the use of a variety of storage media, but do not specifically disclose the use of a secure digital card.

Jones et al teach an apparatus for broadcasting digital video and audio signals, wherein one of the memory card formats is a secure digital card (Col 2, lines 59-60 "CF-to-PCMCIA adapter 10 is a passive adapter that contains an opening that receives CompactFlash card 16").

As taught by Jones et al, secure digital cards are well known, commercially available, and widely used means of storing data in a medium that prevents disclosure to unauthorized persons and inadvertent erasure, while still providing a compact, portable medium.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert et al in order to provide a means of connection to a secure digital card.

10. Claims 31 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beckert et al as applied to claims above, and further in view of Jones.

**Regarding claims 31 and 36**, Beckert et al disclose a method and apparatus wherein files are read from a memory card as analyzed and discussed above, but do

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not specifically disclose reading a compressed digital image from a memory card inserted into an adapter that is inserted into a memory card slot in the optical media reading device.

Jones et al teach an apparatus for reading compressed digital image files through an adapter inserted into a PCMCIA socket (Col 1, lines 55-64).

As taught by Jones, adapters for memory cards are well known, widely used, and commercially available means for allowing a user to read data from a card that is not directly compatible with his reader, providing him with a low cost and simple means of reading data that would otherwise be unavailable to him.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beckert in order to include an adapter to the PCMCIA card reader.

### ***Conclusion***

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Fletcher whose telephone number is (571) 272-7377. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:45-5:45 M-Th, first Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Groody can be reached on (571) 272-7950. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JAF  
18 September 2006

  
**James J. Groody**  
**Supervisory Patent Examiner**  
**Art Unit 262** 2621